

7.5 "is for (someone to have)"

Mo nga tamariki enei kakahu = these clothes are for the kids

Ma Paki tena keke = that cake is for Paki

Mana tenei reta = this letter is for him/her

No raua era hoiho = those horses belong to them (are theirs)

Mo tatou tera motuka hou = that new car is for us

Note: a. the same form is used whether one thing or several are referred to;

b. the full set of the pronoun form is the same as the singular column in table 7.2, but with "m" replacing the first "t".

7.6 "for" used descriptively

Ko tenei te potae mou = this is the hat for you

He tino pai nga pukapuka ma nga tamariki = the books for the children are very good

Note this different use of "for", "hei" = for use as, with which to, for.

Homai he ngira hei tuhituhi i tenei tokena = give me a needle for sewing this sock

8 Descriptive clauses are **groups** of words used for describing people or things. The clause is placed directly after the person or thing being described. For example if "e noho ana = is sitting" is placed after "te wahine" we have "te wahine e noho ana = the woman (who is) sitting". We may choose to leave out "who is" in certain cases, but note that the Maori version serves both the English versions. Replacing "ana" by "nei", "na", or "ra" gives an added reference to location. The verb signs "kua" and "i" may be used in forming these clauses.

Nga kotiro e waiata ana = the girls who are singing

Te kuri e patua ana = the dog that is being hit

Nga manuhiri kua tae mai = the guests who have arrived

Te tama i oma ki te kainga = the boy who ran to the village, who ran home

Nga manu e rere ra = the birds flying over there

Te pepi e moe nei = the baby sleeping here

Era tamariki e whangai ana i nga kawhe = those children feeding the calves

Nga mea e mahia ana e nga kaimahi = the things being made by the workers

Note that the verbs in these clauses can be in either active or passive form, to give the required meaning.

9 The "agent emphatic" In Maori a special construction is used to stress the person or thing that carries out some action. "Na i" indicates past or present time; "Ma --- e ---" indicates future time.

Na nga manu enei pi i kai = the birds ate these peas

Na Huria nga kakahu i horoi = It was Huria who washed the clothes

Naku nga rare i hoko mai = I bought the lollies

Ma te kaikorero nga manuhiri e mihi = the orator will greet the guests

Ma Patu te whareni e whakairo = Patu will carve the meeting house

Ma raua taua tamaiti e tiaki = they will look after that child (you mentioned)

"Naku" and "Ma raua" belong to the "a" form sets (i.e. not "noku", "mo raua") referred to in 7.4b and 7.5b, any of which may be used to form the "agent emphatic". This is a very common and important construction in Maori.

10.1 "Kia" has a very wide range of meanings, so only one or two of the most important are set out here.

An order to someone to display some quality. **Kia pai! = be good! Kia ora! = be well! Kia manawanui! = be stout hearted, patient! Kia tere! = be quick!**

10.2 An order, request or wish of one person for **other people** to carry out some action; or for circumstances to bring about some desired result; **kia = that -- should --**, "kia = to (do something)".

I hiahia toku whaea kia mahi tonu au = my mother wished that I should keep working.

Tukua matou kia hoki ki o matou kainga = permit (allow) us to return to our homes

Kua whakaae ona hoa kia noho a Pare = her friends have agreed that Pare should stay

Ka whakahau te Kingi kia haere ratou = the King ordered that they should go (them to go)

11.1 A few useful negatives

Concerning identity:

That is not a cow = Ehara tera i te kau

That is not the cow = Ehara tera i te kau

Note that the negatives of these two sentences are the same
Ehara ena i oku hu = those are not my shoes

11.2 Concerning quality:

This is not big = Ehara tenei i te nui

These sweets are not nice = Ehara enei rare i te pai (reka)

11.3 Concerning different states of action:

I am not writing (to Matangi) = Kahore ahau e tuhituhi ana (ki a Matangi) (neg. of "E tuhituhi ana ahau") or,

Kahore ahau i te tuhituhi (neg. of "Kei te tuhituhi / I te tuhituhi ahau")

He won't (will not) work = Kahore ia e mahi

Hori did not go (to school) = Kahore a Hori i haere (ki te kura)

11.4 Concerning possession:

He has not got the axe = Kahore i a ia te toki

He does not possess (own) an axe = Kahore ana toki (lit. none his axes, "He does not have axes" is needed in Maori to say "He does not have an axe")

11.5 Other common negatives

No! = Kao! or Kahore!

Do not go = Kaua e haere (tangi, kai, pupuhi, etc.)

Do not wash this blanket = Kaua e horoia tenei paraikete (use verb in the passive form for this type of order or instruction)

12 Questions and answers Look around you, or at pictures in magazines and ask each other questions. Remember that in Maori the answer usually takes the same form as the question, and often only one word needs to be changed to be able to reply. Questions about:

a. Identity

He aha tenei? = what is this?

He tiki tena = that is a tiki

He aha era mea ma? = what are those white things?

He manu (era mea ma) = those white things are birds? Ko wai tera tangata? = who is that man?

Ko Hone tera tangata = That (man) is Hone

Ko wai ma era kotiro? = Who are those girls?

Ko Hine ma = (they are) Hine and the others

Ko wai tona ingoa? = what is her name? (not "He aha...")

Ko Kiri tona ingoa = her name is Kiri